

Vietnam Truce Over Christmas May Include Air

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—A 24-hour Christmas cease-fire began in South Vietnam this afternoon, but there was no indication here that the United States intended to let up on its massive bombardment of North Vietnam.

Although there have been published reports quoting informed sources as saying President Nixon has approved a short pause in the intensive bombing of North Vietnam, which began last Monday, intensive American officers here say they have heard nothing to substantiate these reports.

White House officials today flatly refused to comment on reports that President Nixon had called a Christmas halt to the bombing of North Vietnam. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman at Key Biscayne, Fla., where the President is spending Christmas, told reporters, "Anything that is going to be said will be said in Saigon." But he added this did not mean that an announcement would be made there.

No Talk Until Raids End, Thuy Says

Asserts U.S. Changed
Stand on 5 Points

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—The head of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Talks said today that there can be no negotiations on a cease-fire while the United States bombs North Vietnam above the 20th parallel.

Speaking through a North Vietnamese translator on a televised interview, Xuan Thuy, the delegation chief, listed five points on which he claimed the United States had changed its position from the Oct. 20 draft agreement calling for a standing cease-fire and detailed publicly by President-

● Denunciations of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam spread over the world. Page 2.

tal adviser Henry A. Kissinger on Oct. 27.

"Of course, if Mr. Nixon now returns to the Oct. 24 agreement and agrees to sign it, we are prepared to sign it too," Mr. Thuy said in an "Issues and Answers" interview in Paris which was broadcast Friday in the United States. "But on condition that he should stop the bombing of North Vietnam," he added.

By bombing North Vietnam, Mr. Thuy said, "the Nixon administration wants to use force, violence to compel the Vietnamese people to accept U.S. terms. In such conditions, the Vietnamese people would never do that."

On Oct. 27, Mr. Kissinger announced the terms of a draft cease-fire and said, "We believe that peace is at hand. We believe that an agreement is within sight."

On Dec. 18, B-52s started massive bombing raids over Hanoi and Haiphong.

Mr. Thuy said today that during the November and December sessions, Mr. Kissinger insisted on modification of the principles, content and substance of the Oct. 20 draft agreement. Specifically, he cited:

● Withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from the South.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Hanoi Technicians Walk Out Of Session With U.S. in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP)—The North Vietnamese delegates to the technicians' meetings with the United States walked out of a scheduled session yesterday after reading of North Vietnam.

They said the talks had been postponed "till another day," according to a North Vietnamese statement.

The technicians' meetings are an offshoot of the peace talks between Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi's top negotiator, Le Duc Tho. The delegates are supposed to discuss technical aspects of the peace negotiations.

The American side was led by negotiator Heyward Isham. A U.S. spokesman said Mr. Isham proposed another meeting "on a day next week" and the North Vietnamese replied that they would consider the proposal.

The North Vietnamese walkout was a repeat of their action at the last experts' meeting on Wednesday.

Hanoi's delegation was headed yesterday by Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who demanded "an immediate end to all acts of war escalation" by the United States.

If the United States continues its intensified bombing of the North, Mr. Thach said, "then the Vietnamese people are determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their motherland."

The U.S. spokesman said the American request for another

meeting stemmed from a desire "to keep channels of communication open and our belief that these meetings can accomplish useful work."

The spokesman would not say why the Americans had not suggested a specific date for the resumption of the talks. On Wednesday it was the United States which suggested yesterday for the next meeting.

BETHLEHEM, Israeli-occupied Jordan, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Christian pilgrims from throughout the world trekked into the traditional birthplace of Jesus today, with helmeted coast guard troops patrolling as late-day guardian angels to protect the Christmas Eve festivities.

The first of an expected 10,000 pilgrims trickled into this ancient town nestled in the Judean Hills under a bright sun and shivered in unseasonably cold weather with temperatures recorded at 41 degrees.

Automatic, rotating closed-circuit television cameras atop the Church of the Nativity scanned the milling crowds in Manger Square below.



SURVIVORS—Mother and child in stricken Managua.

IRA Truce Is in Effect

No Killing Reported in Ulster For First Day in Over a Year

BELFAST, Dec. 24 (UPI)—For the first time in over a year, police reported a day without a killing in Northern Ireland today. A three-day Christmas truce called by the Irish Republican Army began yesterday.

More than 3,500 militant Protestants attended a memorial service in Belfast for Protestants killed during the year. Another 500 residents gathered for a Belfast Christmas Eve peace rally organized by Roman Catholic and Protestant religious leaders.

Police said there was no violence. A police spokesman said a few isolated incidents occurred last night, but that they were "very minor." There were no killings or injuries and no property was damaged, he said.

"This has been the quietest day we have had for as long as I can remember," he said.

In the first hours of the cease-fire yesterday, there were two bomb blasts and two shooting incidents.

In one incident, gunmen invaded the home of a Catholic in Belfast and shot up a bedroom where a visiting American and her 6-year-old daughter were sleeping.

Ann McConnell, of Cleveland, said a bullet hit the back of the bed only inches above the head of her daughter, Anne Marie, but she was not hurt.

Truman in Coma.
Vital Signs Weak

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24 (UPI)—Harry S. Truman's doctors said today that the critically ill former President had spent a restless night and that vital signs had become unstable. Mr. Truman, 88, lay in a coma.

"His blood pressure fluctuated during the night," said Research Hospital spokesman John Deves. "His pulse rate continues to be rapid."

"Respiration is slow and shallow. He had a restless night. His kidney function remains inadequate. President Truman remains in critical condition. He is still in coma."

Soldiers with automatic weapons at the ready watched from roofs as the Latin patriarch, Msgr. Giacomo Beltritti, led a procession of overcoated pilgrims into the church for prayers that opened the Christmas celebration.

A cold wave has dipped the thermometer to its lowest point in 14 years at this time of year in the Holy Land, with nighttime temperatures in the Jerusalem-Bethlehem area recorded at a frosty 23 degrees, the Weather Bureau said.

Troops and border police had scaled all entrances to Bethlehem before dawn, barring vehicles in the tightest security precautions undertaken for the celebration since Israel seized the area from Jordan more than five years ago. All automobile traffic was banned inside the town.

Uniformed police and plainclothesmen with walkie-talkies mingled with the crowds and the souvenir hawkers under strings of red, yellow, blue and green flags in Manger Square, where a local high-school band repeatedly played "Oh, Come All Ye Faithful."

Church bells chimed on the hour, competing with the high-pitched wailing of a muezzin calling Muslims to prayer—underscoring the religion of the

residents, who do not believe anything miraculous happened in Bethlehem 1972 years ago.

Arab vendors, who wait all year for the two-day celebration, hawked picture postcards and albes, bags, trinkets and roasted chestnuts to pilgrims, tourists and Israelis, bundled in dark overcoats and milling in the square speaking a dozen different languages.

"It's fascinating to see all the places we heard about," said William Beckman, of Marquette, Mich., beset by hawkers as he emerged from the Church of the Nativity.

"It means a lot to us to see the birthplace of Christianity

Most of Capital City Leveled Thousands Feared Dead In Quake in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Ten thousand to 18,000 persons died yesterday when a series of earthquakes crumpled buildings and sparked fires in this capital of Nicaragua, according to the first official estimates. Seventy to 90 percent of the city's buildings were razed.

[But in the latest dispatch from Managua, a Reuters reporter said health officials here told him the final death toll may be just over 1,000.]

All the principal buildings in the city were damaged. Part of the Presidential Palace broke away and slid into a lake.

Thousands of Managuans fled to the countryside to get away from tottering buildings that threatened to collapse at any minute.

The government declared martial law and a state of emergency. It also ordered evacuation of Managua.

More than 24 hours after the first tremors were felt Friday night, the ground was still shaking and many Managuans feared a worse earthquake was still to come. Fires burned out of control early today. The city's water supply was cut in many areas, hampering firefighting.

Communications with the city of 350,000 persons were sporadic and there was no precise information on casualties and damage.

Danger of Typhoid

Hundreds of bodies, to be buried in common graves, were lined up in one area of the city. There were few caskets available and sometimes as many as three people, men, women and children mixed, were buried in the same casket. The Red Cross said it would open common graves immediately because the sultry, tropical climate of Managua would speed decomposition and increase the danger of typhoid for the survivors.

At least two Americans, a woman working in the U.S. Embassy and a visiting friend, were reported killed in the earthquake. The State Department in Washington identified one of the dead women as Rose M. Orlich, 36, secretary to the ambassador. Part of the embassy was destroyed.

The American millionaire Howard Hughes was in the city's Intercontinental Hotel when the earthquake struck. He was reported to have survived without injury. Aides in the United States said Mr. Hughes caught a plane out of the city yesterday. The aides would not disclose where he went.

Mr. Hughes, who once objected to nuclear testing in Nevada because he feared it might cause earthquakes, is 67 today.

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"Air Force Maj. Guillermo Gonzalez, who reported from Managua, said: 'There had been a little tremor or about 10 o'clock, but we have a lot of quakes around these parts and I didn't think much about it.'"

"When the big quake hit, it didn't give me time for anything. First there were no lights and the smell of plaster dust filled the air."

"I felt I was going to lose control of myself when I saw a wall

fall on my wife... Luckily our two girls were not hurt. I took my wife to Managua, about 20 miles south of Managua."

"There was nothing in the way of medical assistance here [in Managua]," Maj. Gonzalez said. "U.S. relief teams today rushed emergency equipment and medical supplies into Managua."

Under direction from President Nixon, the U.S. Southern Command, based in the Panama Canal Zone, and the U.S. Readiness Command in Tampa, Fla., directed

relief flights to the stricken city. Portable hospitals also were under orders to fly to Managua on special relief flights today.

The State Department said planes would be available during the day to transport the estimated 3,000 American citizens who were caught in the capital when the quakes struck.

Managua is located on a large island lake and pilots flying over the city said parts of it appeared to have sunk lower than

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Public Believed Being Prepared Egyptian Initiative Is Anticipated

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Recent statements by Egyptian officials and publicists have been interpreted by foreign diplomats here as an effort to prepare the Egyptian public for another round of diplomatic maneuvering to end the Middle East conflict.

There is an obvious growing impatience here with the lukewarm support that Egypt and other "frontline" states bordering on Israel have been getting from other Arab countries.

"Arab marshals and generals, pray spare us the agony of these empty meetings which serve only to hide the truth," wrote Moustafaa Sabry, editor-in-chief of Al Gomhuria, the daily of Egypt's only political party, the Arab Socialist Union, recently. The Arab meeting he had in mind was a

conference here of Arab chiefs of staff which had broken up in disagreement over how to pool Arab resources for the war with Israel.

Gen. Saadeddin Shazly, the Egyptian chief of staff, told correspondents here that the trip was a private one during which Mr. Shazly would visit relatives in Florida. But he also was expected to visit the State Department before returning to Cairo.

Mr. Shazly heads the U.S. interests section at the Spanish Embassy here.

There have been continuous rumors in Cairo about anonymous Americans striving in the Egyptian capital to open a U.S. initiative to solve the Middle East crisis. But these reports have been denied by U.S. officials here.

Mr. Shazly also complained that the Arab countries that devote less than 2 percent of their national budget to military defense. He added that Egypt spends nearly a quarter of its total income on military matters.

To many Egyptians the implication was clear—namely that if Egypt decided to seek a political settlement of its own, the other Arab states would have no valid complaint.

Mohammed H. Heikal, in one of his elliptical editorials in Al-Ahram recently, wrote that Egypt might consider a solution outside the framework of a joint Arab strategy if the Arab masses everywhere could be told the facts and made to understand.

In the extraordinary recent debate in the National Assembly, the deputy speaker, Gamal El-Oleifi, submitted a report saying, in effect, that the government had misled the public in asserting that all necessary preparations for war had been made. Several deputies picked up this theme during the debate.

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CHRISTMAS IN THE HOLY LAND — 1972

Pilgrims in Bethlehem Find Armed Soldiers and Commercialism

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A cold wave has dipped the thermometer to its lowest point in 14 years at this time of year in the Holy Land, with nighttime temperatures in the Jerusalem-Bethlehem area recorded at a frosty 23 degrees, the Weather Bureau said.

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residents, who do not believe anything miraculous happened in Bethlehem 1972 years ago.

Arab vendors, who wait all year for the two-day celebration, hawked picture postcards and albes, bags, trinkets and roasted chestnuts to pilgrims, tourists and Israelis, bundled in dark overcoats and milling in the square speaking a dozen different languages.

"It's fascinating to see all the places we heard about," said William Beckman, of Marquette, Mich., beset by hawkers as he emerged from the Church of the Nativity.

"It means a lot to us to see the birthplace of Christianity

and the center of all Christendom, but I'm disappointed in all the commercialism in Bethlehem. It's overdone, with all these postcard and albe vendors. It detracts from the occasion."

Nixon Urged to End Conflict

Protests Grow Over New Bombing

PARIS, Dec. 24 (AP).—Paris peace talks and urged that violence which could impede the possibility of success of the talks be ended.

In Key Biscayne, Fla., yesterday, about 200 demonstrators paraded in front of the President's Florida White House carrying anti-war placards.

Representatives of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the American Friends Service Committee, gave secret service agents a letter and petition to carry to the President.

Saigon Report of Giap's Death Is Denied by North Vietnam

SAIGON, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese intelligence yesterday reported the interception of a radio message that North Vietnam's master military strategist, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, was killed by a bomb in Hai-phong Friday.

The report was denied by Hanoi. The report was also denied by the North Vietnamese intelligence experts, saying that the message was of unknown origin, was both uncorroborated and that there have been previous reports of Gen. Giap's death.

Vietnam Christmas Truce; Air Raids May Stop, Too

(Continued from Page 1) ing the stalemate at the peace talks in Paris. Twenty-one have been captured and displayed at news conferences in Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese claimed to have shot down three more American fighter-bombers this morning, for a reported total of 47 aircraft destroyed in the current raids, including 17 claimed B-52s.

Thousands Feared Dead in Quake

(Continued from Page 1) the lake's level, resulting in major flooding.

All of Managua's hospitals were destroyed, according to the Nicaraguan National Guard. The Honduran Ministry of Defense said the Nicaraguan National Guard advised them to be prepared for more than 200,000 injured.

Geologist Says Violent Quakes Were Predicted for Managua

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—A U.S. geologist who made a field study of Managua after a 1968 earthquake says studies made there anticipated more violent tremors such as the one which devastated the Nicaraguan capital yesterday.

The city is situated in a geologically unstable area vulnerable to both earthquakes and volcanic hazards, said Robert Brown, of the U.S. Geological Survey's National Center for Earthquake Research at Menlo Park, Calif.

Pilgrims in Bethlehem Find Troops and Commercialism

(Continued from Page 1) where Jesus is said to have been born.

Flanked by Mayor Freij and the local police commander, the patriarch led the procession of local officials, Protestant and Catholic representatives, members of the diplomatic community and 350 others into the church.

Time's 'Men of Year': Nixon and Kissinger

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (UPI).—President Nixon and Henry Kissinger are Time magazine's "men of the year."

The weekly news magazine dubbed the pair "The Odd Couple" and called the partnership "improbable" in its annual selection.

Weather

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POUCETTE

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Exclusive representative of
30 contemporary artists

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Michel Swiss

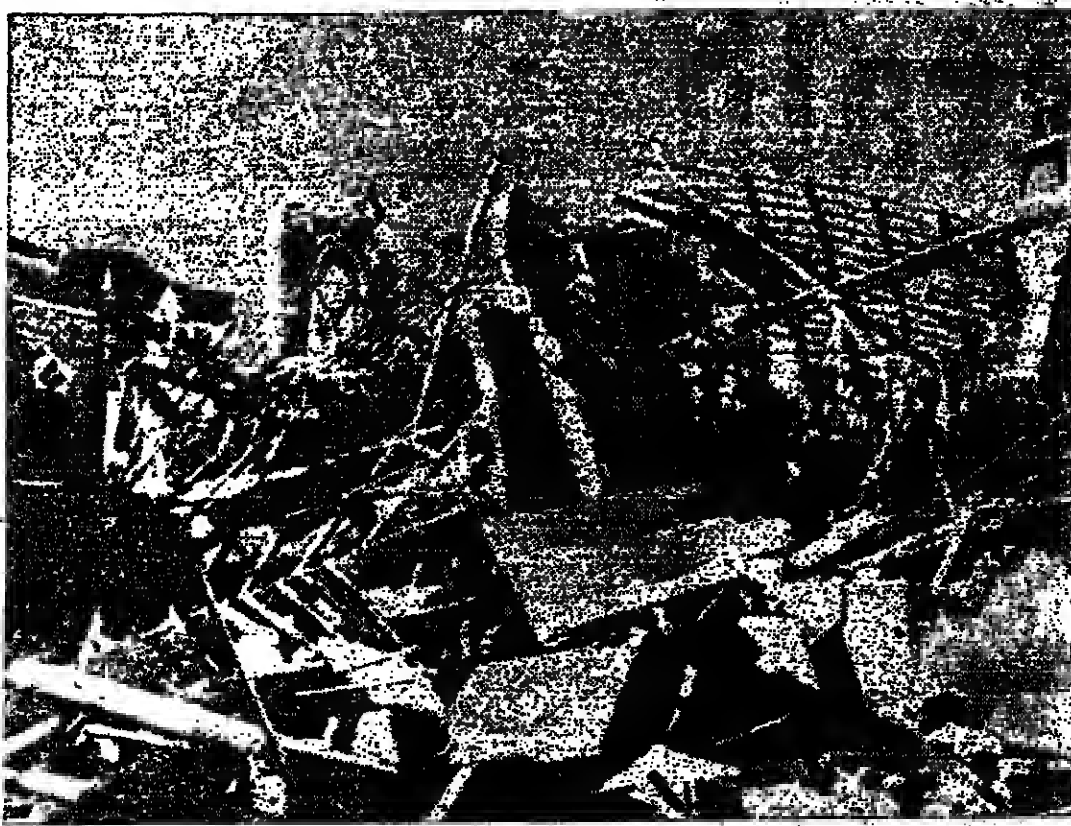
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After the earthquake in Managua on Saturday, a mass of twisted, crumpled buildings.

Thousands Feared Dead in Quake

(Continued from Page 1)

get into town to see how their relatives fared.

Rep. Rarick, who was vacationing in Managua, was forced to leave his hotel and spent the night in a field when the earthquake shattered the city. He flew back to New Orleans last night.

"The entire top of the hotel just turned when the earthquake hit," Rep. Rarick told newsmen at New Orleans. "The buildings were actually just dancing."

Mass Graves

Col. Jose Alagret, leader of the Nicaraguan Army Corps of Engineers, put the death toll at "10,000 to 12,000."

Other Americans

"When I kicked in the door, the wall collapsed and if I'd been in bed I would have been crushed," he said.

Geologist Says Violent Quakes Were Predicted for Managua

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—A U.S. geologist who made a field study of Managua after a 1968 earthquake says studies made there anticipated more violent tremors such as the one which devastated the Nicaraguan capital yesterday.

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Hope Performs For U.S. Troops At Vietnam Base

SAIGON, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Bob Hope gave what he said was his last annual Christmas show for servicemen in Vietnam, adding that he had originally thought he might be able to perform in Hanoi for American prisoners.

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FIVE PRIMITIVES

ADAMOFF-MAIK
NOVOA-OLLIVARY
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ADAMOFF-MAIK
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POUCETTE

Special showing

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Pentagon Is Seeking to Revise Conscientious Objector Policy

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (NYT).—The Pentagon has proposed a revision of its military directives to do away with the practice of granting honorable discharges to conscientious objectors because of religious or philosophical beliefs.

will presumably be much less likely to interfere in the field of personnel administration than in a proceeding that has assumed the character of a judicial determination.

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Sees Peril in Bloc Voting

Bush, Leaving UN, Examines Dangers and Bright Spots

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 24 (NYT).—George Bush said that he felt that the greatest danger to the UN lay in blind bloc voting and in the strident voices prevailing in those votes.

"What is increasingly happening," said the departing U.S. delegate, "is that the more moderate voices fear to speak out because they feel that they will appear less oriented or loyal to their group. So they keep their silence."

Mr. Bush spoke Friday as he prepared to leave the UN after two years' service to assume a new position as Republican national chairman.

The problems posed by bloc

voting, Mr. Bush said, were graphically demonstrated by what had happened when this session of the General Assembly considered an anti-terrorist resolution.

Although at the beginning of the debate it appeared that a considerable number of African nations were prepared to support strong international action aimed at preventing terrorism, by the end of the session, those he called the extremists dominated the bloc and won the vote for a resolution to study the causes of terrorism, which many in the West regarded as inadequate.

As an example of the members of a bloc fearing to speak up independently, Mr. Bush cited the candidacy of a Latin American diplomat for secretary-general last year.

"We confronted this man and told him we had reservations about his candidacy," the U.S. representative said. "At the time no single Latin American voice was heard in opposition to him."

"Later, one after another of the Latin American countries came up to me and thanked me for voicing the objection they had been afraid to voice."

Similarly, Mr. Bush foresaw an increasing independence by the United States in its future voting here. This year, the United States exercised its veto in the Security Council on a Middle East issue and abstained in an otherwise unanimous vote approving a committee to study a world disarmament conference.

Conditions "There was a time when all my predecessors had to do was raise an eyebrow and we had an instant majority," Mr. Bush said. "That isn't the case now. But my theory is that even if we are in a minority we have to be willing to stand up for what we believe."

Mr. Bush believes strongly that there was a harmful overestimation of what the UN could accomplish in its early years. "As a result of the accumulated agony of the war and the fact that we had a more universal organization than ever before," he said, "people felt that there would be an instant world government and instant peace everywhere."

"Well it just wasn't so, even though some people still feel that the UN should be capable of solving all problems everywhere. We're a group of member states and if states don't agree—then it's just not going to happen here."

Frustration "There are a lot of problems we don't tackle because the member states don't want us to tackle them. So there's increasing frustration among people who still believe in that original over-optimism."

Mr. Bush foresees a brighter future for the UN and he leaves it with much hope. "I see the UN as becoming more important as time goes by, and as the Third World countries grow and mature and have differing relationships and different alliances, and these will lend themselves to a stronger and more effective world organization."

West Berliners Enjoy Yule in East

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Tens of thousands of West Berliners loaded with presents today joined friends and relatives in East Berlin and East Germany for their first joint Christmas in seven years.

Police reported there were no delays at the wall and border checkpoints. Under the four-power Berlin agreement, which came into effect in June this year, West Berliners are allowed 30 one-day visits to the East every year. More than 1.5 million such visits have been paid since then.

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SPACEMAN—Apollo-17 astronaut Ron Evans working outside spacecraft, on homeward-bound leg, to retrieve film canisters from cameras mounted in equipment bay at rear of spacecraft. Cylindrical object at Evans' left is the mapping camera film cassette. He was outside the spacecraft for one hour and seven minutes. This action took place on Dec. 17 and the photograph was released on Saturday.

Revaluation Announced

Australian Leader Says Ties To U.S. Still Enjoy Priority

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said yesterday in a radio broadcast on his new "independent" foreign policy, that the Auspact will remain "the crucial foreign treaty for Australia."

Mr. Whitlam said that it would be "churlish not to acknowledge our traditional, deep and abiding relationship with the United States in the great essentials. Under my government, there will be no decisive change in that relationship."

Auspact is the 1951 treaty of mutual security linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States for common defense. The treaty was concluded at a time when Japan was still regarded in Australia as the main potential threat to peace in the Pacific area.

That sinister role was later assigned to Communist China by Washington, while new mutual security arrangements emerged between the United States and Japan. Later, Japan became a

fishbowl, as far as the exemption goes. There was opposition to the exemption from preservationists, congressmen and game management people. If the exemption is abused, the native may see an amendment to the act stripping him of the rights."

While the act permits such hunting by natives to continue, it also places some restrictions on the nature of the hunting. The law says none of the natives' hunting can be done "in a wasteful manner."

As interpreted by Mr. Tremblay and others here, that means it will no longer be possible for the natives to kill animals only to use selective portions, such as ivory tusks or hides. It was not the intent of the act to allow native hunters to expand on their traditional methods or practices, Mr. Tremblay said.

Some Skepticism Even with those restrictions, some state management officials are skeptical of the effect of the act.

"Of course, we want the act to be effective, but we don't have any real role to play in it and so we'll just wait and watch for the results," Earl Schneider, research coordinator for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, said.

Incumbent on Natives "It's going to be incumbent on the natives to live within the intent of this special exemption," said Raymond H. Tremblay, special agent in charge of enforcing the act for the Interior Department in Alaska.

"They [natives] are living in

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Switzerland's 'Devil's Rock' To Be Moved

GOESCHENEN, Switzerland, Dec. 24 (AP).—A 1,400-ton block of granite known to tourists from all the world is to make way for a super-highway near here. But authorities have rejected proposals by economy-minded locals to blow it to pieces.

As a cost of 300,000 Swiss francs (\$80,000) the block will be moved about 60 meters from the site where legend says the devil dropped it in anger after being outwitted by a smart Swiss.

The 30-foot-high "Devil's Rock" has been a landmark since ancient times near the Gotthard road, key Alpine pass between northern and southern Europe.

There was evident satisfaction among Austrians that these moves put Canberra ahead of Washington, for once, in diplomacy.

In another step to establish Australia's new independent stance in international affairs, Mr. Whitlam announced today a 4.85 percent appreciation in the value of the Australian dollar in terms of U.S. currency.

Combined with an upward adjustment of the exchange rate used by the central bank, the increase comes to 7.05 percent.

The revaluation was intended to help to redress an embarrassing surplus in the Australian balance of payments and to slow down American and other foreign inroads of capital here.

Tear-Gas Incident As Chinese Group Performs in U.S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP).—A performance of China Shenyang acrobatic troupe was halted for nearly an hour last night when a tear-gas canister was set off on the main floor of the Lyric Opera House, police said.

The auditorium, nearly filled to the 3,000-seat capacity, was evacuated but no serious injuries were reported. Police administered oxygen to several spectators.

The performers had just finished their second number when the disruption occurred. The show resumed after about an hour.

Police said there were no arrests. The Shenyang troupe is the first Communist Chinese artistic group to perform in the United States.

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Receiver-Capable of Wiretapping

Watergate Figure Linked to Radio

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—A spokesman for a suburban Washington electronics firm said last week that James W. McCord Jr. identified himself as security chief for President Nixon's re-election committee and paid \$3,500 in cash when he bought a radio receiver last May.

The receiver allegedly was used to pick up wiretapper conversations at the Democratic Watergate headquarters.

John Gearing, of the Watkins-Johnson Co., of Rockville, Md., said Mr. McCord left a Committee for the Re-Election of the President business card with a salesman when the receiver, which normally sells for \$2,500, was purchased.

The firm's records say that Mr. McCord, one of seven defendants in the Watergate bugging case scheduled for trial Jan. 8, paid only \$3,500 because the receiver was a floor model used for sales demonstrations.

Indictment Charge The indictment returned Sept. 15, charging that on May 19 Mr. McCord purchased a radio receiver system "capable of receiving intercepted wire and oral communications."

Sources close to the Watergate investigation said the receiver mentioned in the indictment was the one purchased by Mr. McCord from Watkins-Johnson. Mr. Gearing said the FBI had taken copies of his company's records relating to Mr. McCord's purchase.

Mr. Gearing said Mr. McCord left the impression with a company salesman that the radio receiver was to be used by the President's re-election committee.

Records of campaign expenditures by the President's re-election committee, however, show no payment to Mr. McCord for such a purchase. Disclosure of all campaign expenditures is required by law.

Unlisted Number An internal "confidential eyes only" memo of the President's re-election committee dated two days after the June 17 Watergate break-in purports to list all the committee payments to Mr. McCord and lists no amount resembling the \$3,500 allegedly paid for the radio receiver.

The memo, from Nixon committee personnel director Robert C. Odle to deputy campaign director Jeb S. Magruder, lists 18 separate payments to Mr. McCord, the highest being \$1,000 for security services.

Alfred C. Baldwin 34, the former FBI agent who has said he participated in the Watergate bugging, apparently made reference to the receiver in a copyrighted article in the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Baldwin, who is expected to be the chief government witness in the Watergate trial, gave this

Groom said that it is "a possible use" for them.

He said the receivers are normally sold to "government" and those who work for government, though there is no prohibition on selling them to others.

Mr. Baldwin 34, the former FBI agent who has said he participated in the Watergate bugging, apparently made reference to the receiver in a copyrighted article in the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Baldwin, who is expected to be the chief government witness in the Watergate trial, gave this

description in the Times article of monitoring telephone conversations at the Democratic headquarters:

"I would keep an eye on the little TV-type screen on the monitoring unit. A constant line ran across the screen when the tapped phone was not in use. When someone started using the phone, the line would scatter and I would quickly put on the earphones."

Mr. Baldwin described the receiver as "a sophisticated receiving set, which McCord later said was worth \$15,000."

U.S. Hog Prices Set Record; Rise Likely in Supermarkets

By Seth S. King

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (NYT).—No common hog in the United States ever brought a price as high as that paid Thursday at the stockyards in Peoria.

At \$94 a hundred pounds, No. 1 grade hogs shattered all previous records, pushing Christmas season income for hog raisers even higher than in the bumper year 1946 and portending still higher supermarket prices for housewives.

This surge in hog prices ended with a resounding bang—an agricultural year in which most Midwestern farmers not only had record crop yields to sell but also had one of the best markets in memory.

The average prices paid to farmers for all agricultural products were more than 13 percent higher than those in 1971, the Agriculture Department noted.

This helped explain why food costs for consumers rose more than 4 percent over the year and why, in the next six months, these consumer prices will probably remain as high or go even higher.

Beef Costs Farm prices for fattened beef cattle, which declined in November to their lowest level in six months, were on the rise again last week, moving up to about \$37 a hundredweight for choice grade steers. This was about \$280 more than a year ago.

There are no federal price controls on raw farm products. Although retail prices are subject to controls, a retailer may raise his prices if wholesale prices rise.

The record hog prices last week were caused, in part, by some unusually bad weather that kept many Middle Western farmers from taking their animals to markets, thus stimulating demand and pushing up prices. No one expected the high level to hold very long.

But pork production dropped 8 percent in 1972 and the economists expected a six-month lag

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Which America?

In the same week that American astronauts fired their spacecraft home from the moon, American pilots fired bombs that broke through the heavens over a peasant nation in Asia. America the ingenious and America the vengeful had both struck.

Many millions of people in countries the world over have been bombarded from the air in this century. The United States has not. In this season of religious assessment and personal resolution, the United States

and its people are being judged for what our government is doing with its mighty technology. Are we now the enemy—the new barbarians?

Which is the real America? It is no longer a matter of how we are being judged in the eyes of the world; that judgment is obvious. It is how we look upon ourselves as a people—and how we will be marked on the Day of Judgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

France's 'African' Empire

To students of modern nationalism, France's feat in granting nominal independence to its dozen-plus former colonies in black Africa, and at the same time continuing to keep a large if not heavy hand in their politics, their economies and their cultural development, has long seemed to be an act defying political gravity—an act, of course, variously envied and scorned. The personal myth of General de Gaulle was credited with providing much of the sentimental cement binding the former African components of "Free France" to the metropolis: that and, to be sure, the very real sinews of dependency, linguistic, economic, military and other. Even after the general's death, his successor as president, Mr. Pompidou, could make annual winter visitations to the former colonies, much in the manner of a lord inspecting the outlying estates of his personal realm.

Whether because they were charmed or beguiled or because they knew very well which side their bread was buttered on—France has remained the chief and in some cases exclusive funnel of development aid, technical assistance, trade outlets and political advice to many of "its" Africans—they let Paris play a certain neo-colonial game. Not even the four-year presence of a French expeditionary force in Chad ("France's quiet Vietnam"), nor France's rampant and notorious gun-running in the Third World, nor its "dirty" and defiant nuclear tests in the Pacific atmosphere did much more than ruffle the imperial calm.

More recently, however—should one say, finally?—cracks have begun to appear in this historically anomalous facade. Washington Post correspondent Jonathan Randal observed last month that President Pompidou, on his annual tour, had been forced by an ill-timed local coup to skip his planned stopover in Dahomey. Some six former colonies have asked for review of their post-independence economic links with France; Niger, for example, complains that the French, having gotten the local uranium monopoly, have not extracted the metal—Niger's essential ex-

port—at a rate and profit satisfactory to Niger. In an article entitled "Franc zone or economic ghetto?", Le Monde ran down a list of tensions which have arisen out of France's dominant monetary role in its old colonies. The newspaper concluded, rather in the tone of a foreign office, that with their different economic requirements "it is easy to understand why their monetary policy should gradually move away from France's. The danger, though, is that in their impatience with a monetary discipline which has perhaps been occasionally overly rigorous, they may forget the major advantage that a sound financial situation represents for a poor nation." Sound familiar?

That France should be experiencing such strains with its clients is less surprising than that it has taken relatively so long for the strains to emerge. Some take this as a tribute to France's diplomatic skill, others as a comment on the Africans' political consciousness. The strains are not, generally, at a point that could be called crisis—at least, not a crisis for France. For the poor African states, however, small cuts amount to deep wounds. Officially, Paris remains as dedicated as ever to what it regards as its mission as well as to its interest in keeping the old ties close.

Outsiders can scarcely avoid noticing, however, that within France there is a measure of the same opposition to "foreign aid" and of the same indifference to political habits previously accepted as permanent, that are to be found in the United States. The immense and growing importance of oil and gas to France, and its resultant impetus in shifting Paris's Third World focus from black Africa to the states of the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf, is another critical factor. It seems more characteristic than accidental that, in easing its own combatants out of Chad (while continuing military aid), France gave a substantial indirect boost to the Chad rebels supported by Libya. Once known, at least in Africa, by the "colonies" it kept, Paris may be becoming known by the clients it's letting go.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Gloom at Turtle Bay

The 27th session of the United Nations General Assembly ended as it began, on a note of despair voiced by the Assembly President over the persisting war in Southeast Asia. That intransigent conflict undermines the principles and purposes of a world organization that was created to preserve the peace and is a major cause of its dangerously diminished prestige.

The remaining credibility of the UN, such as it is, was neither notably enhanced nor eroded by the latest lackluster session. It is a sad commentary on the current state of international cooperation for peace that the Assembly was probably most helpful when it did nothing, as in the case of Korea where tentative moves toward a North-South détente are best served by silence at Turtle Bay. By the same token, a cleverly contrived Yugoslav compromise avoided exacerbation of the delicate relations among India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, thus encouraging the parties to pursue their own direct efforts to reach an accommodation on the Indian subcontinent. Even the perennial Middle East resolution was tempered sufficiently so that, despite Israeli protests, it apparently will not stand in the way of a new United States peace initiative expected next year.

On the positive side, the General Assembly created an important new UN organ to be responsible for environmental protection, with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. The Assembly also voted to convene an organizational meeting of a crucial Law of the Sea Conference in New York next fall. There were disturbing signs, however, that a coalition of greedy coastal states may try to establish national claims at that conference that would seriously erode the proclaimed UN goal of reserving much of the wealth of the seas as the "common heritage of mankind."

The most distressing aspect of the session just ended was the evidence it produced of growing American estrangement from the rest of the world community. The United States suffered a severe setback in its attempt to promote strong international action

against terrorism. Primary blame for the failure of the world organization to deal with the terrorist issue lies with the Arabs who placed local political considerations above the wider international interest, and with those who blindly supported them. Nevertheless, the United States presented a strong case which might have carried great weight with many nations were it not for the loss in moral leadership caused by American actions in Southeast Asia. Many delegates regarded the American crusade against random acts of terrorism by Arab guerrillas and others as hypocritical in the face of what they look at as superterrorism in the skies over Indochina.

The United States stood stubbornly alone in abstention as the Assembly voted 150-0 to create a committee to study the possibility of convening a general disarmament conference. American reservations about the effectiveness of such a conference are no doubt justified; but that was not ample reason to stand against the universal will. A general meeting on disarmament would do no harm and might even be turned to advantage if it were used to educate the smaller nations on the damaging effects of their own heavy arms spending.

The single American triumph came on a vote to reduce the maximum contribution of any one nation—namely, the United States—to 25 percent of the assessed budget. While this is a reasonable adjustment which serves the best interests of the world organization itself, the timing of the United States move and the enormous effort which the American delegation expended to achieve a relatively small reduction in payments tended to reinforce widespread fears that Washington is losing interest in international cooperation at the UN.

It is essential that these fears be laid to rest. The United Nations cannot fulfill its vital mission without the kind of strong leadership—moral and political as well as financial—that only the United States can provide.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

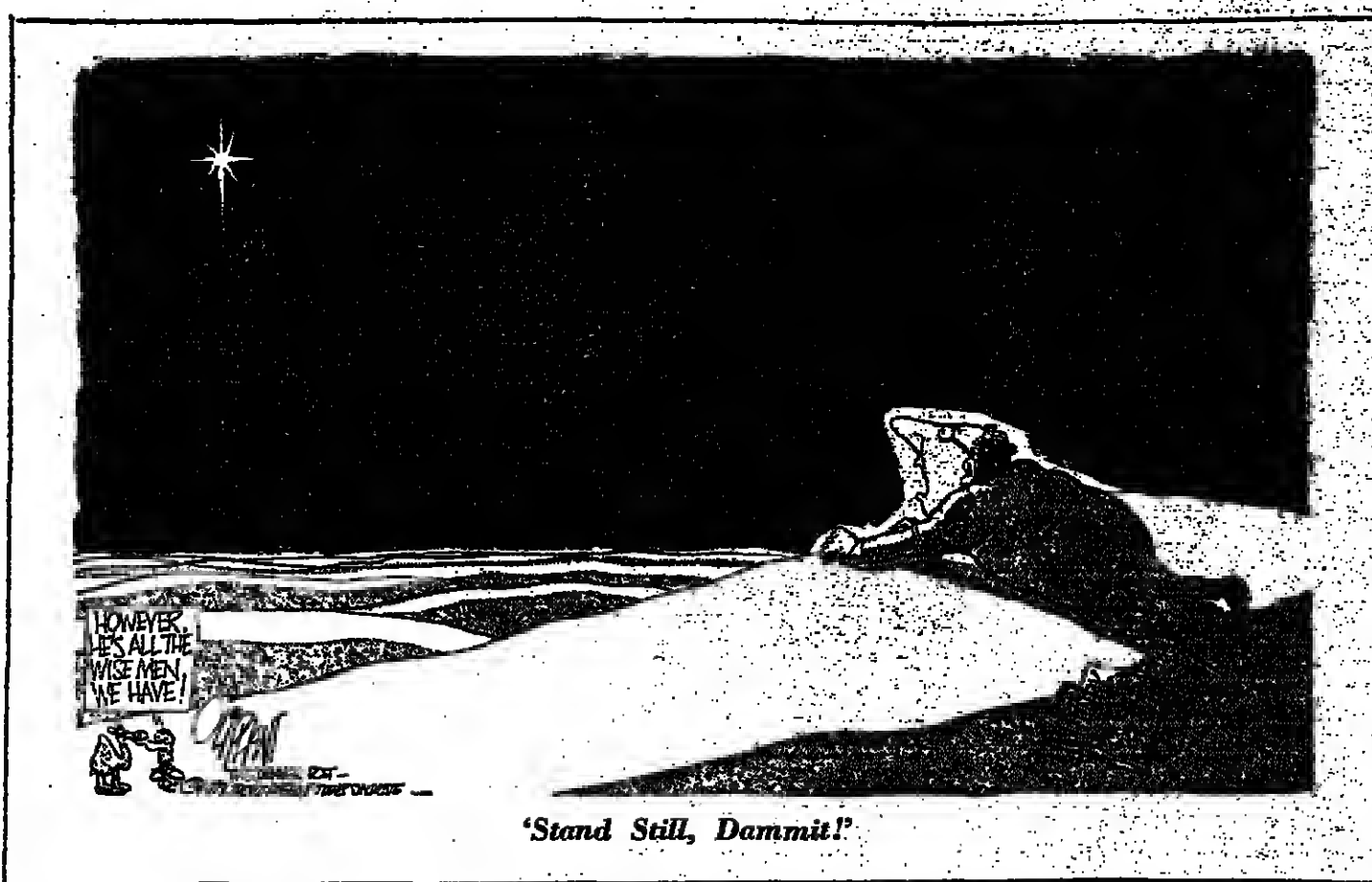
December 25, 1897

NEW YORK—New York is blessed with cold, clear, crisp weather for Christmas. The streets were filled up to a late hour last night with busy shoppers. All the great establishments and large department stores stayed open till 10 o'clock, and some even as late as midnight. The city seems full, sometimes overfull, of people with plenty of money to spend. All the theaters are giving special matinees.

Fifty Years Ago

December 25, 1922

PARIS—Christmas Eve was celebrated last night with unexpected enthusiasm. In spite of the crowds to the Riviera, Switzerland and the Pyrenees, the throngs who remained in Paris would not be denied. Everywhere this year the settings were unusually animated and colorful. Parisian ingenuity did wonders in the effort to create a splendid background for the thousands of French and foreign residents and visitors.



'Stand Still, Dammit!'

A Shrewdness of Kissingers: I

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Numerous words are applied to groups of differing species including a school of fish, an ostentatious peacock, a pride of lions, a swarm of bees and a shrewdness of apes. In considering the contemporary Kissinger phenomenon—which exists in other countries besides the United States—I have decided that perhaps the most apt word applicable to this particular species is shrewdness; not because they are in any way apish but they have to be unusually astute.

Henry Kissinger, who gives his name to this form of super-counselor, is not the first in American history. Before him there came such presidential advisers as Colonel House (for Wilson), Harry Hopkins (for Roosevelt), Mac Bundy (for Kennedy) and Walt Rostow (for Johnson). In the autumn of 1948, when it seemed certain Dewey would be elected U.S. President, I asked his principal foreign affairs expert, John Foster Dulles, whether he would be secretary of state.

"I haven't yet decided," said Dulles with beguiling absence of modesty. He wasn't certain whether he wanted the job. He might prefer a position like House or Hopkins who had "much more fun." Dulles complained the secretary was too tied up with political maneuvering. In the event, Truman defeated Dewey and Dulles had to wait four years for Eisenhower's victory. He solved his problem by becoming secretary of state and serving as his own Kissinger.

THE Kissinger

Henry Kissinger has proven to be the outstanding Kissinger in American experience and also the outstanding international "Kissinger." But, in varying degrees and with differing operational methods, other Kissingers are active abroad.

A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party, is Brezhnev's Kissinger. Aleksandrov, a quiet, cautious man who speaks good English and adequate French, is attached to the Russian boss's office and handles important policy matters. He travels with Brezhnev and plays a key role in many negotiations.

Gen. Abner War, former chief of Israeli intelligence, is now said to be Golda Meir's Kissinger. He is a slender, fit, cool officer, unemotional and objective. Egon Bahr, a short, square, 50-year-old German civil servant with long thin nose, mouse-colored hair and brown eyes, is the equivalent of Willy Brandt's Kissinger. A former journalist, he is renowned for his discretion. Some people call him "the fox in the chancery."

Bahr told me: "There is one big difference between our type of government and yours. I have a cabinet in a different sense than Nixon. While I make decisions on the general lines of foreign policy, my foreign minister (Scheel), who also heads the Liberal party in Brandt's coalition, is still responsible for policy vis-à-vis parliament."

"Bahr gets only ad hoc tasks. And there is stronger coordination between his work and the Foreign Ministry than is the practice in the United States. Kissinger deals with all your foreign policy. Bahr is more my ambassador at large."

First he worked on negotiations with Moscow. Then on Berlin and relations with the GDR (East Germany). So it is really different. But I suppose Bahr might be called the nearest thing I have to a Kissinger."

English Kissinger

The English Kissinger—or the nearest equivalent—is Sir Burke St. John Trend, secretary of the cabinet. Trend is a tall, pale, white-haired man with glasses. He graduated from Oxford where he studied the classics and, after entering the Civil Service, worked for the Education Ministry, then the Treasury. His particular role will be discussed in more detail later.

French President Pompidou likewise has his Kissinger, a short, thin, subtle and highly intelligent man of 51 named Michel Jobert. Under the Fifth Republic estab-

lished by De Gaulle, the president has great executive power. Therefore the secretary-general of the Elysée Palace (presidential residence) has enormous influence, although he is rarely well known to the public.

When Elysée Barth des Bormes (now French ambassador to the Common Market) was De Gaulle's secretary-general, he was perhaps the second most important man in France, although few people were aware of this. The same might now be said of Jobert.

Although, apart from stenographers, he has only two full-time staff members and all told there are only fifteen, including experts on monetary matters, internal affairs and foreign policy, his scope is in some ways even larger than Henry Kissinger's. This and similar comparisons will be discussed in a subsequent column.

What Went Wrong

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A rich crop of crazy theories has emerged from the post-mortem accounts of what went wrong in the Vietnam peace talks. While I do not pretend to know the exact story, I was at least dimly in touch with both sides. So if only to correct the wildest notions, let me try to give a general account of what I think happened.

The starting point is the ceasefire agreement negotiated between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam in the second week of October. That agreement was possible because each side agreed not to push to the maximum extent the demands that underlay the war.

The North Vietnamese abandoned a part of their demand for a new regime to replace the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu in South Vietnam. Hanoi accepted as a basis for a change in government a commission over which President Thieu had a veto. Hanoi also agreed to release American prisoners, though South Vietnamese Communists remained in President Thieu's prisons.

The United States abandoned some of its claim that South Vietnam was an independent,

sovereign state. No definitive arrangements were made for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from the territory of the Saigon regime. The role of the international commission supervising North Vietnamese compliance with the ceasefire was not spelled out in detail.

Good Faith

Both sides almost certainly reached the agreement in good faith. Le Duc Tho, at the end of the October session, said: "We have made many armistices, but this is the first time we made peace."

On the American side, Dr. Kissinger flew to Saigon on Oct. 17 totally confident, despite warning from the intelligence community, that he could win President Thieu's support of the accord. Dr. Kissinger's plan was to fly from Saigon to Hanoi for an initialing ceremony due to precede a formal signing set for Paris on Oct. 23.

President Thieu, as it happened, demanded tighter guarantees of South Vietnamese sovereignty. Dr. Kissinger apparently felt General Thieu's demands could be accommodated in one more negotiating session

with Hanoi. On that basis, President Nixon, called Hanoi, his basic acceptance of the terms. Dr. Kissinger gave his Oct. 26 press conference with the statement "peace is at hand."

In the last week of November, when negotiations resumed in Paris, Dr. Kissinger presented amendments to the agreement which specified more precisely withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and the role of the international commission. The North Vietnamese sent these terms back to Hanoi through the person of Nguyen Co Thach, a Foreign Office official who flew from Paris in the last days of November.

Hanoi's Reaction

In Hanoi, the North Vietnamese leadership apparently concluded that if they were being asked to make concessions on Saigon's sovereignty, they should get something in return. When negotiations resumed on Dec. 4 in Paris, they began tabling some amendments of their own. Among other things, they repeated the issue of the South Vietnamese Communists held prisoner by President Thieu.

Despite these changes, the American delegation in Paris was convinced, as late as Dec. 6, that an agreement was in the works. Gen. Alexander Haig was sent back to Washington on that date with a proposal offered by the other side for presidential approval. Dr. Kissinger told people he saw, including French President Georges Pompidou, that the big obstacle was Gen. Thieu in Saigon.

What happened between then and the adjournment of talks on Dec. 14, I do not know. But whatever it was, it was in a negotiating context where the other side was making changes in response to changes sought by the United States.

The right American reaction in these circumstances would have been an expression of disappointment, and an appeal to the Soviet Union and China for help in nudging North Vietnam. Instead, Mr. Nixon called on the American press to make, in my judgment, of senseless terror which states the good name of America.

Quick Look At The Year That Was

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—As a general rule, nothing happens during the last week of the year. It is as if nature herself cooperated in the stillness of public affairs, so as not to get in the way of the holidays. Sometimes it doesn't work. Indeed, there are nefarious spirits who take advantage of our preoccupation with the holidays. They used to say, in England, a generation ago, that Neville Chamberlain took his weekends in the country, while Adolf Hitler took his countries in the weekend.

And of course the rules do not now apply in Cuba. There, puzzling over how to eliminate the Christmas slowdown in harvesting the winter sugar crop, Fidel Castro has figured it out: he is eliminating Christmas. From now on "Christmas" will be in mid-summer, after the summer harvest. Castro tends to go in for half-way measures. Why not declare that the month of August will henceforward be called December?

But mostly we can assume that the events of the year are behind us. What were the big ones?

Vietnam

Well there was Vietnam. In the spring the North Vietnamese launched a great offensive. There had not been as many tanks mobilized against a small country since Hitler marched into the Lowlands. We had, apparently, no intimation of the offensive, even as ten years ago we had no intimation of the sudden appearance of the Berlin Wall, though one would have thought that such a stand-by accumulation of bricks and mortar would not have escaped the notice even of the CIA. A dozen years ago someone remarked that the weekend's attempted assassination of Sukarno had all the earmarks of a CIA operation: everyone in the room was killed except Sukarno.

Having survived the surprise, President Nixon ordered the blockading of Haiphong Harbor, and it was quite popularly supposed that this measure would lead to a cancellation of the Moscow visit, the indefinite postponement of the SALT talks, the appearance in Indochina of Chinese troops, and at least a little world war. Charles of Mr. Nixon were gravely disappointed at that international diplomacy continued on its chartered course; and b) that the North Vietnamese offensive was stopped. It would have been so very much easier if the North Vietnamese continued to follow their aggression against the South. They may very well wake up one day and find they have lost the support of American liberals.

The Election

On the domestic front it was of course a presidential election year. George McGovern was really, the man of the year. It was a great surprise that he won the Democratic nomination, but no one anticipated that he would fight his way into the pages of American history as principal sponsor of the greatest upset in political history. Richard Nixon, carrying every state of the Union except Massachusetts. Nobody could have accomplished that except George McGovern, and already the John Birch Society has figured it out. Nixon, who of course is the tool of the Communists, has tools of his own. It was he who contrived McGovern's nomination. Next time around, McGovern may well wake up to play so easy to get for the Republicans. His price will be much higher. He is a proven performer, after all.

The colleges were quieter, and the atmosphere generally ironic. True, the reactionaries at Yale University did not permit General Westmoreland to speak, but they exhibited moderation, after all. They might have spirited him away and shipped him to North Vietnam, an overdue return for all those secret documents we have taken from them over the years. Yale is slowing down.

Oh, yes, there was the 55th Annual Drought in the Soviet Union since the Bolshevik Revolution. It brought on great food shortages except in the little bits and pieces of Russia where people are permitted to grow their own vegetables. There the sun and rain were abundant. The Soviet Union will try the guilty parties, but not in time to prevent the 56th Annual Drought, which will take place next year. That's what the Marxists call dialectical certitude.

UPPER 125X

Obituaries

Andrei Tupolev, 84, Pioneer Of Soviet Aviation Industry

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Andrei N. Tupolev, 84, an outstanding Soviet aircraft designer identified with some of the country's best known military and civilian planes, died yesterday after a long illness.

In half a century of association with the Soviet aviation industry, Mr. Tupolev and his associates designed about 120 types of planes, including mainly heavy-duty long-range aircraft such as the Tu-104, a turboprop passenger plane, and the Tu-114, a turbo-prop airliner.

The two airliners were derived from bombers that have been important components of the Soviet Air Force for many years. The Tu-104 stemmed from Tu-16, known in the West as the Badger, and the Tu-114 was the civil counterpart of the Tu-95, known as the Bear.

One of the latest products of the Tupolev design team, now headed by his son, Alexei A. Tupolev, is the supersonic aircraft Tu-144, expected to go into service in 1975 and, together with the British-French Concorde, to dominate the world's supersonic airliner market for years to come.

Aviation Pioneer
Andrei Tupolev has been widely regarded as a pioneer in the construction of all-metal planes, which he first designed at the beginning of his career in the early 1920s.

In 1934, he built a huge eight-engine plane with a wing span of 207 feet. The plane weighed 40 tons. The plane named Maxim Gorki, in honor of the Russian writer, actually flew but crashed in 1935. In an accident for which an accompanying fighter plane was blamed.

Mr. Tupolev was a popular figure in the Soviet Union and probably one of its most decorated citizens. He won three Stalin Prizes and one Lenin Prize for his planes and was a threefold Hero of Socialist Labor, the highest civilian title.

Associates have described him as a hard worker with an almost encyclopedic knowledge about aircraft designing. They depicted him as having a distaste for red tape and conferences.

The son of a village notary, Mr. Tupolev was born in Tver Province, northwest of Moscow, on Nov. 10, 1888, and studied engineering at the Moscow Higher Technical School under Nikolai Y. Zhukovsky, a Russian aviation pioneer.

Long With Institute
While a student, Mr. Tupolev went to work in the Central Aerodynamic Institute, an aircraft design center founded by Mr. Zhukovsky, and remained associated with the institute through most of his career.

Several Tupolev planes flew from the Soviet Union to the United States. One, in 1925, was the ANT-4, piloted by Semyon A. Shestakov. Another, the ANT-35, flew twice nonstop from Moscow to the North Pole to the United States in 1937.

After a visit of his own to the United States and to Germany in early 1936, during the purge period under Stalin, Mr. Tupolev was accused of divulging aviation secrets and was sentenced to forced labor.

During his three-year imprisonment, he continued to work as a designer and produced the twin-engine Tu-2 dive bomber, which was put into production in late 1939 and served during World War II.

Harold Gray
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Harold Gray, 66, one of the 10 original pilots of Pan American World Airways, who later became the airline's chairman and chief executive officer, died of cancer yesterday.

He resigned as Pan American's chief executive officer because of illness in November, 1969, and as chairman and a director of the company in May, 1970.

In 1929, he was the 10th pilot to be recruited by the airline. His first assignment was to fly over the then treacherous jungle and mountain route over Central America. He later helped to map Pan Am routes across the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Mr. Gray conducted the first survey flights to Bermuda, Ireland, Southampton, the Azores, Lisbon and Marseilles. He was in command of the Yankee Clipper on the first passenger flight across the Atlantic in 1939.

He was elected a member of the board of directors in 1959, became president of the airline in 1964 and chairman and chief executive in 1968.

Rabbi Abraham Heschel
NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, 63, the Jewish theologian and author who became a persona and intellectual force of major proportions on the American religious scene, died early yesterday at his home here.

Rabbi Heschel was professor of Jewish ethics and mysticism at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in Manhattan, where he had been teaching for the last 27 years.

The author of more than a score of books, he directly related Jewish theology to modern moral issues and was intensely concerned with the problems of the ecumenical effort, with racism, the Vietnam war and the conflicts of the Middle East.

The action of a distinguished

Hasidic family in Poland. Rabbi Heschel came to the United States in 1940.

James Athearn Folger 3d
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24 (AP).—James Athearn Folger 3d, 72, who started as clerk and later became president of the coffee company that bears his family's name, died here Friday.

Mr. Folger's grandfather founded the firm in 1850. He was born Oct. 5, 1900, in France, while his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Folger 2d, were on a tour.

After graduating Phi Beta Kappa from Yale University in 1922, Mr. Folger went to work for his grandfather's coffee company, moving up from clerk to salesman to department manager to president in 1938.

Hugh (Jumbo) Edwards
SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 24 (AP).—Hugh (Jumbo) Edwards, 68, double Olympic Gold medalist and internationally renowned rowing coach, died here Thursday.

Mr. Edwards was rated as one of the all-time rowing greats. He reached his peak in the 1922 Olympic regatta at Long Beach, Calif., where he won two gold medals, a feat only equaled in the sport by American John B. Kelly in 1920.

In his long rowing career, Mr. Edwards won numerous prizes at Henley Royal Regatta and later became coach to Oxford University crews and British Olympic teams.

Generally known as Jumbo by rowing fans, his skill in small boats probably cost him his life during World War II.

He was a group captain in the Royal Air Force and his plane crashed in the Atlantic in 1944. He escaped from the wreck and scuttled himself in a small escape craft into shipping lanes, where he was rescued.

Henry Leigh Hunt
PARIS, Dec. 24 (NYT).—Henry Leigh Hunt, 86, died Thursday in the American Hospital at Neuilly. Mr. Hunt, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, attended Yale University, where he was captain of the polo team.

Mr. Hunt, who is said to have been a descendant of both Daniel Boone and John Adams, worked at various jobs in various countries after attending Yale. During World War I, he was decorated by the French and American armies for heroism at Belleau Wood.

He worked as a banker in Paris. His marriage to the French poet Louise de Vilmorin ended in divorce.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Tuesday in the Church at Saint-Lambert-des-Bols.

Charles Atlas Is Dead at 80; He Made Weaklings Strong

LONG BEACH, N.Y., Dec. 24 (AP).—Charles Atlas, 80, the 98-pound weakling who built himself into a musclemaster and sold millions of others how to do it, died yesterday after a long illness.

Beginning in 1923, Mr. Atlas offered his secrets in a body-building correspondence course. Advertisements with a picture of his rippling torso became staples in comic books and popular magazines.

Born Angelo Sclitano in Aciri, Italy, Mr. Atlas was the son of a farmer. The family came to New York in 1904.

In a 1970 interview, Mr. Atlas explained that his claim to be able to turn a weakling into a strong man was based on a real incident that cost him his girl friend on a beach. He was 15 at the time.

"This girl friend was a beauty," he recalled, "and two bullets came along, obviously wondering what a scrawny kid like me was doing with a girl like her."

One bully made fun of his slowness and kicked sand in his face, he said.

Explanation
"The girl wanted to know why I didn't fight the fellow," he continued. "I told her that for one thing he was too damn big, and for another I was blinded by that sand."

The girl was unimpressed by the explanation and the romance ended. Determined to prevent any future humiliations, the young Atlas went to a man who operated a community center in Brooklyn and was encouraged to start body-building exercises.

Mr. Atlas—who adopted the name after he was told he resembled a statue of the Greek world hero—developed his own system of "dynamic tension," which formed the basis of his correspondence course.

Selection as the "world's most perfectly developed man" in 1922 and 1923 at physical culture exhibitions in New York helped Mr. Atlas come to public attention. And there were such stunts as pulling a string of six cars a mile.

Sculptors also found him an



Andrei N. Tupolev

Plane Crash At Oslo Kills 39, 6 Survive

Norwegian Airliner Plunges Into Forest

OSLO, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Thirty-nine persons were killed when a twin-engine airliner on a flight to Oslo plowed into a fog-shrouded forest last night only minutes before it was due to land.

A 1,000-man rescue force found pieces of skill-burning wreckage after a five-hour search. It also found seven survivors. One of the survivors died today. There were 42 passengers and three crewmen aboard the Fokker plane.

Witnesses at the crash scene, 18 kilometers outside Oslo, said that it was a miracle that anyone survived. The aircraft ripped through the trees like a giant ax before it hit the ground and disintegrated, they said.

The Fokker, owned by Braathens SAFE Co., was on a domestic flight from Vigra Airport, Alesund, to Fornebu, near Oslo. The passengers included four babies and an older child. Unconfirmed reports here said that they were among the dead.

Everything Normal
One of the survivors told reporters that everything was normal aboard the plane until there was a sudden bang as the craft hit the trees.

One of the survivors was a Dane, the only foreigner aboard. The aircraft crashed in rugged forest country about eight kilometers west of Skaugum where Crown Prince Harald lives.

Police control tower lost contact with the plane about 12 minutes before it was due to land. Relatives of the passengers waiting at the airport for a Christmas reunion were told that the plane might have crashed.

About 1,000 policemen, troops and Red Cross teams spent five hours combing the area in cold, foggy weather before the wreckage was spotted near a swamp.

Helicopters picked up the survivors and took them to hospitals.

Turk Professor Convicted; Said to Aid Terrorists
ANKARA, Dec. 24 (AP).—A military court yesterday sentenced Ugur Alacakaptan, former dean of Ankara University Law School, to six years and four months in prison on charges of giving support to leftist terrorist students.

Mr. Alacakaptan, 38, professor of criminal law, was also convicted of contempt of court. He was dean of the Law School in 1970 when a wave of student violence disrupted Turkish campuses, leading to military intervention and proclamation of martial law in 11 provinces.

He was convicted of having abetted leftist violence by his actions and speeches to the students.

Prof. Alacakaptan, an active member of the Democratic Socialist Republican Peoples party, is the second prominent academic figure to receive a lengthy prison term in the current martial law crackdown on the extreme left.

Muntas Soyral, former dean of the Ankara University political science faculty, earlier was sentenced to six years and eight months in prison.

He was convicted of making Communist propaganda in a textbook on constitutional law. Prof. Alacakaptan was Mr. Soyral's defense attorney.

Andes Plane-Crash Survivors Said to Have Eaten the Dead

SANTIAGO, Dec. 24 (Reuters).

Survivors of an airliner disaster in the Andes mountains helped keep themselves alive for 10 weeks by eating the flesh of passengers killed in the crash, Chilean police sources said today.

In comments to newsmen after the rescue, some of the survivors admitted that "unspeakable things" had happened in the mountains, but refused to go into details.

Sixteen men—most of them young members of a Uruguayan rugby team—were rescued last week after two of them made contact with a Chilean militair.

Their plane, a chartered Fokker Friendship of the Uruguayan Air Force, crash-landed 13,000 feet up in the Andes on Oct. 13.

Police sources said details of the cannibalism report, provided by rescue workers Claudio Lucero, Sergio Diaz and Orlando Villages, had been submitted to the Chilean Air Force and officials of the Uruguayan Embassy here.

Survivors Told Tale
According to the Chilean police sources, some of the survivors conceded the cannibalism to doctors and other rescue workers who stayed with them near the wreckage of the plane last Friday night, waiting for the weather to clear so that a rescue helicopter could land.

Aft-- foot aboard the airliner was exhausted, the survivors ate one body every five days, the sources said. They had consumed five bodies by the time they were rescued.

The survivors said they had agreed that cannibalism was the only way they could survive. They preserved bodies in snow

and ice and dissected them with razor blades.

A member of the first police rescue patrol to reach the crash site said today that the police found pieces of human remains stored in the aircraft's fuselage.

The survivors of the plane wreck are staying at the Uruguayan Embassy over Christmas and those who are fit to travel are due to return home by land via Argentina on Tuesday.

The last eight of 16 survivors were brought out of their refuge in the aircraft's wrecked fuselage yesterday.

They were reported in fairly good physical condition at an air-force hospital in this town 90 miles south of Santiago, the Chilean capital.

The eight were left behind in the wrecked plane Friday because of poor weather conditions. Six others were pulled from the plane and flown out by helicopter.

Twenty-nine of the 45 people aboard the crashed Uruguayan Air Force plane including the fire crew and all six women passengers, were killed when the pilot was forced to attempt a landing or die later.

Survivors said at the hospital that food aboard the plane was strictly rationed to make it last as long as possible, but that often the weakest of the party were given a share of rations by those who were stronger.

The two teen-age students who walked out were also given extra rations, because they were in better physical condition to explore the area and find an outlet to civilization.

"Everybody cooperated. The injured had the task of searching for water in the nearby sur-



APRIL 25, 1971—King Hussein and former wife at twin daughters' birthday party.

Quiet Ceremony in Amman

King Hussein Divorces Muna, Weds Jordanian Publicist, 24

AMMAN, Dec. 24 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan divorced his British-born wife, Princess Muna, 31, and today married a Jordanian public relations worker, the Royal Palace announced.

The 38-year-old king took his third wife, Alia Baha, Edith Toukan, who will be 24 tomorrow, in a simple ceremony at the home of Mrs. Toukan's parents, the announcement said.

The palace said that King Hussein divorced the former Antonette Gardiner three days ago. She and her four children will

continue to live in Jordan at the Hammar Palace.

King Hussein was first married in 1955 to his Egyptian cousin, Princess Muna. She bore him a daughter, Princess Alia, 16. Their marriage was dissolved in 1957.

Father a Colonel
The king married Mrs. Gardiner on May 25, 1961. They had met while her father, a British Army lieutenant colonel, was serving with the Jordanian Army.

Miss Gardiner, on her marriage, took the name Princess Muna al Hussein (Hussein's full-filled desire) and became a Moslem. They have four children: Abdullah, 9, Faisal, 7, and twin daughters, Zein and Aysah, 3.

King Hussein's romance with Toukan had been widely rumored for months and denied on at least two occasions. One Royal Palace denial said that the relationship between them was one of friendship dating back to their school days, despite the fact that there is a 14-year difference in their ages.

King Criticized
King Hussein was criticized at the time of his second marriage for choosing a British-born girl. The new queen was born in Cairo on Dec. 25, 1948, and received her education in Ankara, London, New York, Amman and Rome—all places where her father worked as a diplomat.

Her father is now an ambassador.

Land Gifts to States
ANNOUNCED BY NIXON
KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 24 (AP).—President Nixon announced yesterday 40 parcels of surplus federal land are being given to state and local governments in 22 states for park and recreation use.

The land totals 6,755 acres and is valued at more than \$183 million, the White House said. This brings to 288 properties totaling 41,770 acres and worth \$134 million which have been transferred under the legacy of parks program.

Included in the newest transfers are tracts in California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

Mr. Jackson has been assistant secretary for community planning and management since February 1969. He previously was a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In a letter accepting his resignation, Mr. Nixon told Mr. Jackson his "four years of distinguished service in HUD's wide-ranging area of activities have been sources of deep satisfaction to me, properly winning for you the respect and admiration of your colleagues in government."

Mr. Jackson will return to private law practice, the White House said, and will be available for special assignments in Mr. Nixon's second term. His successor at HUD has not been named.

Russia Gives New Support To Kekkonen

Move Seen as Insuring Finn's Stay in Office

HELSINKI, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland returned home today from Moscow with fresh affirmations of the Soviet leadership's faith in his presidency.

Only 10 days ago, Mr. Kekkonen caused a political storm here by announcing that he felt that he had lost the confidence of Soviet leaders because of leaks in October of conversations between him and the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Kekkonen's 16 years as president have been strongly dependent on his special relationship with Soviet leaders, characterized by frequent and often informal contacts.

His latest visit to Moscow, for the 50th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Soviet state, was his fourth so far this year.

An official announcement published yesterday after Mr. Kekkonen's talks with Mr. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, said that the meeting would help "further strengthen friendship, mutual understanding and confidence with a view to the further development of Soviet-Finnish relations."

This is expected to provide Mr. Kekkonen with enough support at home to make his continuation as president almost certain when his current six-year term ends in 1974.

Russia and Cuba Sign Accord on Trade and Aid

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Cuba yesterday signed new agreements covering trade and Soviet aid to the Cuban economy, Tass reported.

The agreements covered Soviet aid in developing key industries and transport and agricultural production. Terms for Soviet credits and bilateral deliveries of goods also were agreed, Tass said.

The report did not indicate how many agreements were signed or how much money was involved.

They were signed by the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, who attended the Soviet Union's golden jubilee celebrations.

Nixon Accepts Resignation of a Top Black Aide

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 24 (AP).—The resignation of one of the administration's top black officials, Assistant Housing Secretary Samuel C. Jackson, has been accepted by President Nixon "with a very special sense of gratitude for his outstanding contributions," the Florida White House said yesterday.

Mr. Jackson has been assistant secretary for community planning and management since February 1969. He previously was a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In a letter accepting his resignation, Mr. Nixon told Mr. Jackson his "four years of distinguished service in HUD's wide-ranging area of activities have been sources of deep satisfaction to me, properly winning for you the respect and admiration of your colleagues in government."

Mr. Jackson will return to private law practice, the White House said, and will be available for special assignments in Mr. Nixon's second term. His successor at HUD has not been named.

President Park Wins Re-Election In South Korea

SEOUL, Dec. 24 (NYT).—President Park Chung Hee was re-elected president of South Korea today by the National Conference for Unification.

He will rule the country for another six years under a new constitution.

Mr. Park, who has led the nation since 1948, won near-unanimous support from the conference, with all but two of the 2,388 delegates to the electoral college voting for him. The two votes were declared invalid.

The 55-year-old former army general will be inaugurated Wednesday. Mr. Park ran unopposed and almost all of the conference delegates, elected last week by popular vote, were his supporters.

U.S. Army Office Set On Fire in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Dec. 24 (AP).—An arson attack on a U.S. Army civilian equipment office here Friday night resulted in about \$50,000 in damage, the Army reported yesterday.

German police reports said that the fire appeared to have been set in four different locations and damaged files, furniture and the building itself on the ground and first floors.

Handwritten text: 150

Eurobonds

Calendar Cleared for Holiday,
But New Year's Rush Expected

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 24 (Herald Tribune)—A calm week leading up to Christmas, the standard practice for the international bond market, promises to be shattered this week as bankers get a running start on what is forecast to be a busy opening for 1973.

In traditional fashion, not a single bond is currently on offer after \$197 million worth were priced before the holiday week-end. This would normally be followed by a dry spell until after New Year's Day, but some bankers reportedly intend to take advantage to tap the market while the competition is parting.

Turned to be in the wings is a massive—about \$500 million—financing for the facilities to get the Ekofisk North Sea gas to the continental distributors who have just contracted to buy it. Most of this is expected to be in the form of a syndicated bank loan and a number of banks are said to be jockeying for the business; apparently they cannot agree on whether the floating interest rate should be 5/8 or 3/4 over the six-month interbank rate.

The Ekofisk consortium is also expected to tap the bond market, as it is looking to extend the duration of its loans as far as possible beyond the 10-year duration normally offered by the banks.

A similar type bond was floated last week with Trans Austria Gasline Finance Co. raising \$30 million to help finance the construction of a pipeline carrying Russian natural gas across Austria and into Italy. The 15-year bond carried a 7 1/2 percent coupon and was issued at 88 1/4.

At the same time, Italy's state-owned hydrocarbons agency, ENI,

floats a \$50 million, 15-year loan issued at 88 1/4 with a 7 percent coupon. As previously noted, worries about the lira coupled with technical advantages made this issue especially attractive to Italian investors—who were the exclusive purchasers (which explains the very low coupon).

The \$30 million, 18-year issue for Cie des Bauxites de Guinée was priced at par with an 8 percent coupon; Petrotrin's \$15 million, 18-year offering was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent and the Danish Mortgage Bank's 18-year, \$25 million loan was issued at 97 1/2 with a 7 1/2 percent coupon.

E. L. International's \$15 million, 15-year bonds carried a 5 3/4 percent coupon and were made convertible into the common stock of Economics Laboratory at \$16.50 a share, a premium of 14.8 percent over the current stock price.

The 100 million deutsche-mark offering from the United Mexican States was priced at 98 with a coupon of 7 1/4 percent.

Last week also saw a number of private placements with Japanese banks, including:

• \$30 million for the Irish Electricity Supply Board for 20 years at 7 3/4 percent.

• \$30 million for Denmark for 15 years at 7 3/4 percent.

• \$15 million for the Montreal Catholic School Commission, 15 years at 8 1/4 percent.

In addition, the previously announced \$100 million convertible for Ford Motor was signed with a coupon of 4 3/4 percent and a conversion premium of 10 1/3 percent.

Virtually all of the public dollar

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	130.6	131.4	107.1
*Currency in circ.	\$68,188,000	\$68,974,000	\$61,262,000
*Total Loans	\$82,160,000	\$91,544,000	\$85,168,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,721,000	2,730,000	2,628,000
Auto production	204,013	211,831	140,690
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,476,000	9,538,000	9,248,000
Freight car loadings	492,673	516,523	476,235
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr	37,009,500	35,692,000	32,047,000
Business failures	176	204	169

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	82,531,000	82,482,000	80,020,000
Unemployed	4,536,000	4,784,000	5,096,000
Industrial production	118.5	117.2	107.4
*Personal income	\$972,503,000	\$983,500,000	\$879,400,000
*Money supply	\$243,600,000	\$242,300,000	\$227,700,000
Consumer's Price Index	120.9	120.6	122.6
Construction Contracts	177	171	155

*Mrs. Inventories ... \$105,905,000 \$105,441,000 \$101,765,000
*Exports ... \$4,360,000 \$4,557,000 \$3,707,000
*Imports ... \$4,779,000 \$4,670,700 \$5,322,000
*Commodity index figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100 and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted.

Reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by W. D. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

Renewed U.S. Raids on North Vietnam

Produce Downturn on N.Y. Markets

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (Herald Tribune)—The breakdown in the Vietnam peace talks sent prices of most issues traded on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter Market down sharply last week in fairly active trading.

Other contributing factors for the market's weakness were profit-taking following the sharp gains of the last two months and some selling for tax-loss purposes. Losses for 1972, however, were taken up to the closing bell of this year's final session.

Brokers noted that basically the economic fundamentals remain encouraging. They pointed out that durable goods orders in November rose 3.9 percent while retail store sales last week climbed to a record \$10.93 billion.

The weaker tone of the market was reflected in the Over-the-Counter market's NASDAQ industrial index which ended the week at 135.59, down 2.95 from the close of the preceding week.

On the Amex, the exchange's price index ended on Friday at 25.25 off 0.28 for the week.

Turnover on the exchange expanded to 30,301,000 shares from 19,809,000 shares the week before. A total of 49 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week against 56 blocks in the previous week.

One of the bigger losers on the exchange last week was Klineberg, Inc., which slumped 1 1/8 to 14 1/8. Trading in the stock resumed on Thursday after being halted by the Amex since Dec. 7 pending an announcement. On Dec. 12 the company said it had a net income of \$67,000 in the year ended Oct. 7, 1972 compared with net income of \$689,000 in the previous year.

The big gainer was Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel which soared 10 to 43. In the preceding week the stock climbed 7 3/8. Last week the company said it was studying plans to expand its diversified natural gas tank building agreement with Toyo Kasei of Tokyo.

In the counter market, Weight Watchers International, Inc., bucked the lower trend and climbed 5 to 36. The company reported last week that its profits in the year ended Sept. 30, 1972, amounted to \$1.0 million from 67 cents a share in the previous year.

Another winner included Docutel, which added 3 to 53 and Scottish Inns of America, which was up 1 to 26.

On the downside, Burmah & Sims fell 1 1/8 to 38. The company reported last week that it expected to earn at least 7 cents a share on revenues of \$30 million for the year ended April 30, 1973.

The market's sharp decline

reflected partly at least investor fears that continuance of the war would soon result in a reinitiation of all the problems that beset the nation when the conflict was at its height a few years ago—civil disturbances, inflation, increased government deficits, diminished consumer confidence, a weakened dollar and political and international tensions of all sorts.

Before the dispiriting turn in the peace effort, confidence was

rising vigorously in business and consumer circles. All of the economic indicators were showing the economy to be as strong as a bull and the financial markets were behaving very well.

Everything in the economic realm was moving strongly upward—production, new orders, consumption and employment. The year was ending on a remarkable upbeat, with the output of the nation's factories, mines and farms at an elevated level and assuring the 10 percent gain in the gross national product that had been so widely expected for 1972.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 23, 1972	
Index	Change
Amex	25.25
Over-Counter	135.59
NYSE	100.00
NYSE Comp	100.00
NYSE Ind	100.00
NYSE Trans	100.00
NYSE Util	100.00
NYSE Gov	100.00
NYSE Corp	100.00
NYSE Bond	100.00
NYSE Stock	100.00
NYSE Div	100.00
NYSE Yield	100.00
NYSE Vol	100.00
NYSE Turn	100.00
NYSE Adv	100.00
NYSE Net	100.00
NYSE Ret	100.00
NYSE Div	100.00
NYSE Yield	100.00
NYSE Vol	100.00
NYSE Turn	100.00
NYSE Adv	100.00
NYSE Net	100.00
NYSE Ret	100.00

Advances: 45; Declines: 2,556; Unchanged: 161.

New highs: 19; Lows: 99.

Last week's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

Week's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

Year's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1972's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1971's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1970's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1969's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1968's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1967's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1966's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1965's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1964's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1963's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1962's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1961's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1960's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1959's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1958's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1957's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1956's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1955's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1954's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1953's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1952's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1951's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1950's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1949's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1948's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1947's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1946's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1945's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1944's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1943's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1942's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1941's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1940's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1939's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1938's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1937's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1936's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1935's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1934's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1933's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1932's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1931's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1930's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1929's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1928's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1927's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1926's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1925's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1924's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1923's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1922's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1921's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1920's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1919's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1918's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1917's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1916's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1915's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1914's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1913's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1912's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1911's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

1910's high: 100.00; low: 99.99.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (API - Weekly over the week ending)		High Low Last Net	
COUNTRY		High Low Last Net	
AI Corp	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
AIK Corp	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
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PEANUTS



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game
BY KEN ARNOLD AND DON ICE

BOOKS

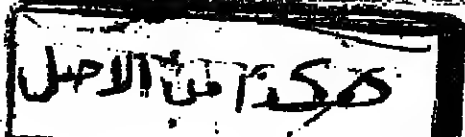
THE SUNLIGHT DIALOGUES

By John Gardner. Illustrated by John Napper. Knopf. 673pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng



Observer

Crown-to-Crown

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—President Nixon is angry with the National Football League because the National Football League will not let all his people see the football.

The other day the President addressed himself in the spirit of peace to the living, fleshly embodiment of the National Football League. This embodiment is Pete Rozelle.



Pete Rozelle

"Pete Rozelle," the President said, although only slightly taller than I am, is not personally addressable or, except on rare occasions, even all his people.

No. The presidential voice is most commonly heard only through amplifiers. Sometimes, as when the reporters sit in the White House and listen to the voice come down the mountain to them from Camp David, the amplifier is mechanical. Other times it is human.

The President has many human amplifiers. Such an amplifier is Richard Kleindienst, and when the President thought of all his people and of how some among them would not be able to see the football, he was much affected.

Taking his Kleindienst amplifier to hand, the President spoke, "Pete Rozelle," he said. "You are the living, fleshly embodiment of the National Football League. As such you are of kindly power."

Pete Rozelle knows that. A public-opinion poll conducted for Pete Rozelle by the greatest pollsters in the land had once proven that the National Football League was more important than Great Britain, Italy and Paraguay.

combined. He did not have to listen to the presidential amplification. Pete Rozelle knew too well what would be demanded of him across the amplification table.

Pete Rozelle had become a king by cunning knowledge of the precise moment to turn off the television. When one of his teams performed in its home town, Pete Rozelle decreed that the television in that home town would not be allowed to entertain the home-town folk with that performance.

This policy of Pete Rozelle was called "the blackout." Without it, King Pete and his dukes all agreed, people would sit home and watch the football in civilized comfort instead of paying \$10 a head to sit in rain and ice with a miserable view of the game and only a vague notion of who was doing what.

Thus, reasoned King Pete and his dukes, with great good sense, it would not be quite so easy for the National Football League to get rich.

Now, however, the blackout had roused the greatest fan of the realm, for in fanhood the President was Number One.

"Pete Rozelle!" he said. "You of kindly power!" let the blackout be lifted, so that the excellence of your great sport may be seen by all my people."

Pete Rozelle let the President recite the names of all the teams in the playoff games before he said, "No."

"While it would get us both a lot of votes in the short run," Pete Rozelle said, "in the long run it would probably make it harder for the National Football League to stay rich."

President Nixon is angry with the National Football League. The B-52 crews are studying reconnaissance maps of the Super Bowl.

IRVING MARDER

"If you... had boarded the 68 bus with the serial number 1466 at the Place de Clichy some time prior to last April, you might now be waking up at the Hauptwache, in the middle of Frankfurt, with a glass of Chiroubles '71 in your hand."

The Singular Route Of a Parisian Bus

FRANKFURT (HIT).—The route of the 68 bus is the second longest of any in Paris. Starting at the Place de Clichy, it meanders past the Trinity church and the Opera, across the Pont Royal to Sévres-Babylone, through Montparnasse to Denfert-Rochereau, past the Porte d'Orléans and the Place des Etats-Unis to end, like most earthly journeys, at a cemetery (in this case the Cimetière de Bagneux).

It would probably be easy to doze off on such a long trip, especially if you'd had a hard day. If you were a sound sleeper—which helps, if you're trying to sleep on a Paris bus—oblivion to what goes on around you, and if you had paid a full two-ticket fare and put the tickets in your handbag, say, so that an inspector wouldn't have to wake you... In short, though, on because we're approaching the terminus, you were that kind of traveler and had boarded the 68 bus with the serial number 1466 at the Place de Clichy some time prior to last April, you might now be waking up at the Hauptwache, in the middle of Frankfurt, with a glass of Chiroubles '71 in your hand.

Combined Efforts

You would owe this agreeable if somewhat hallucinogenic trip to the combined efforts of two young Germans and one young Frenchman. The three—Michael Brendel, 23, and Michael Collander, 33, and Michel Suire, 32—bought the bus from the Paris transport company and, at a total cost of between \$10,000 and \$12,000, including the price of the vehicle, converted it into an ambulant restaurant called the "Métro-Crêpe."

Brendel, a former law student at Freiburg University and ex-Berlin teacher, said they had met Suire, a French hotelier, when he was vacationing in Germany, had casually discussed the idea of opening a restaurant together, and then had decided to buy a Paris bus "just for fun." The one they chose, Old 1466, had logged more than a million kilometers on the Place de Clichy-Montparnasse run and, though still in working order, had been sidelined to make room for a newer model.

Their French designer (who may or may not have heard of American "diner" restaurants) strove to retain as much as possible of the original interior. He installed the kitchen in the driver's section and kept the conductor-cashier's booth amidships. Tables were built into the spaces between the facing seats, and a stand-up buffet bar was set up in the rear. The bus can seat 18 diners or drinkers and an additional three or four can be accommodated at the buffet. "But we've had as many as 50 people in here at once," said Brendel with a slightly rueful smile.

Doing Well

The Métro-Crêpe is doing quite well at the Hauptwache, but its proprietors are beginning to feel the pace. One of their biggest problems from the start has been trying to cope with the German laws governing the operation of restaurants and hotels, which were not framed with French buses in mind. "We are in the market for some—what do you call them?—Zerger, Lilliputians..." Brendel shook his head. His English is very good, but the word eluded him, and he explained the context: The ceiling of the bus is only about six feet high. This is lower than the minimum allowable under German law for any establishment with salaried employees. So Collander, Brendel and their wives must do all the work themselves, cooking, cleaning and serving in the absence of regular help.

Another problem stemming from local ordinances is their inability to have running water or full-scale cooking facilities. So they use electric gloves to make espresso and an electric gadget that produces crêpes automatically. Crêpes are the mainsstay of their menu, along with sandwiches and cheese. Their bread is turned out



Aboard the Métro-Crêpe in Frankfurt

for them by local bakers using French flour. In addition to a respectable range of French wines, they specialize in cider from Normandy.

Francophiles

At lunchtime, at the cocktail hour or in the evening, when the Métro-Crêpe has a full load of passengers, the Rothschild red-eye is flowing liberally and the air is blue with the sweetly acrid smoke of Gauloises, they crank up an old-fashioned phonograph, with a cosmopolitan horn, and put on a Piaf record, or maybe a Brassens or an Aznavour. Most of the customers are, not surprisingly, Frenchophile Germans, with a sprinkling of bona-fide French residents or tourists. Germans are as susceptible to the French virus as most other Anglo-Saxons and—especially among younger people—two World Wars have done nothing to reduce the infection.

Another thing working in the Métro-Crêpe's favor is the fact that the Hauptwache, the daytime hub of central Frankfurt, begins to die at nightfall. By the time the last office workers have gone home it's like Wall Street on a Sunday afternoon. A Wimpy hamburger bar has opened on the far side of the square, but beyond that the theater-goer or movie patron, or the late stroller, is out of luck. Or was, until the Métro-Crêpe pulled up not long ago and parked.

Never Before

The Frankfurt municipal authorities were taken aback, Brendel recalled, when the Métro-Crêpe management applied for permission to stay and operate as a buffet car. They said gravely that it had never been done before.

But they changed their minds, Brendel said, "when we told them it was like walking on Offenbach." This adjacent but much smaller town east of the city is regarded by Frankfurt as a dangerous rival.

Having given the Métro-Crêpe entrepreneurs a green light, the city fathers then sent them a rent bill: 300 marks a month—plus 10 marks a month for playing records and thus turning the place (as the German legal mind sees it) into a species of nightclub.

PEOPLE:

Irving Berlin's Christmas Gift

The upright piano on which Irving Berlin composed "White Christmas" and "Easter Parade" will be entrusted in the Smithsonian Institution, Berlin, 84, announced Friday he was giving the piano to the Smithsonian as a Christmas present. "That's the proper place for it. Now that I'm no longer writing songs," he said.

Jacqueline Khama, 22, only daughter of Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama, married Dutch aid official Johan Ter Haar, 26, in a civil ceremony at Gaborone, Botswana, Saturday attended by 500 guests who included the diplomatic corps. Sir Seretse made headlines in 1948 when he married Ruth Williams, a British typist, and was deposed as paramount chief of the Bechuanaland by tribal elders who opposed the mixed marriage. He spent a number of years of self-imposed exile in Britain before returning to Bechuanaland, as his country was then called. He entered politics, was elected prime minister and became president of Botswana when it was granted independence by Britain in 1966.

James Eand Agnew, 35, the divorced son of Vice-President and Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew, is engaged to marry Connie Angello, 29, of Baltimore, in the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation in Baltimore sometime in May. Miss Angello is a student at Essex, Maryland, Community College. Her father is head of a trucking firm. The Agnews' son was divorced last year from his first wife, Ann, and has a daughter, Michelle, 8. He works for a seafood firm in Baltimore and studies part-time at Towson, Maryland, State College.

Santer Baron August von Fink, 73, reputed to be West Germany's wealthiest man, has bought a medieval Swiss castle plus some 65,000 square meters. The castle, known as the "Habsburg," is located in the Swiss Alps. It has a long history and is surrounded by a moat. The castle is now being renovated and is expected to be open to the public in the near future.

Officials at Sydney had to rush to a nearby shop when state Agriculture Minister Geoffrey Crawford asked for a place of milk at the New South Wales dairy industry authority Christmas party.

Heat Wave Abets Fires in Australia

SYDNEY, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Hundreds of men last night were battling bush fires which are rapidly devouring tinder-dry country in New South Wales and Victoria.

A heat wave throughout southeastern Australia made task more difficult. The temperature in Sydney last night was 105 Fahrenheit.

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